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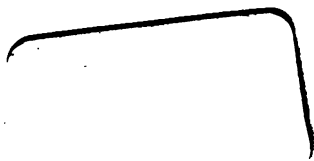
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FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
Preston School of Industry
[AT IONE]
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COMPLIMENTS OF

E. M. PRESTON.

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

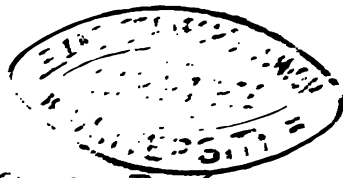
(AT IONE.)

JULY 1, 1892, TO JUNE 30, 1894.



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE, : : : A. J. JOHNSTON, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.
1894.



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OFFICERS

OF THE

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY, JULY 1, 1894.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

E. M. PRESTON, President	Nevada City.
ADAM ANDREW	Sacramento.
FAYETTE MACE	Ione.

E. CARL BANK	Superintendent.
H. R. BERNARD	Secretary.
W. R. ECKART,	Consulting Engineer.
C. W. SWAIN	Carpenter.
G. F. WOOD	Commissary.
W. F. EASTMAN	Engineer.
H. S. MARTIN	Teacher.
JOHN MACLEAN	Gardener.
M. E. FASSETT	Farmer.
J. W. SIBOLE	Assistant Farmer.
HUGH P. COX	Watchman.
C. J. McCREADY	Cook.
MISS MATTIE HILL	Cook.
M. BRIDGE	General help.
P. B. MACE	General help.
MRS. MARY BOW	Supervisor of the mending-room.
MRS. M. E. FASSETT	Supervisor of the dining-room.
MRS. C. W. SWAIN	Supervisor of public rooms and halls.
MRS. H. S. MARTIN	Supervisor of boys' dining-room.

REPORT.

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY,
IONE, CAL., October 5, 1894. }

To his Excellency H. H. MARKHAM, Governor of California:

SIR: In presenting this, our first report as Trustees of the Preston School of Industry, we consider it proper to note briefly the history of this State institution from the time of its inception, for the purpose of indicating what had already been accomplished, and also as indicating the condition of the property and improvements at the time that the present Board of Trustees were invested with the control of the same.

The legislative Act creating this school, as introduced in the State Senate January 29, 1889, was framed for the purpose of establishing a "State Reform School" on lands owned by the State adjacent to the prison at Folsom. It vested the management of the school in the honorable Board of Prison Directors.

The amended Act, as approved March 11, 1889, changed the location from Folsom to "at or within convenient distance from Ione City, in the county of Amador." It also changed the name, and designated the institution as "The Preston School of Industry."

The original bill appropriated the sum of \$160,000 for the construction and equipment of the necessary buildings. This amount was considered ample, as the State owned the lands on which the school was to have been located, a free water right capable of furnishing all required power for electric lighting and mechanical purposes, and an extensive quarry of granite for building purposes. But when the legislative Act was amended, changing the location from Folsom to Ione, no additional appropriation was made for the purchase of the lands and the water rights required under the provisions of the amended Act.

The honorable Board of Prison Directors entered on their duties as Trustees of the Preston School of Industry in March, 1889, and in December of the same year, after considering various sites offered, secured a tract of land comprising 300 acres, located about half a mile north of the city of Ione.

In June, 1890, the Board entered into an agreement with Messrs. B. & M. Isaacs for the purchase of water rights located along Sutter Creek and Mule Creek, including ditches, rights of way, and the site of the Henderson storage reservoir, located at a distance of four miles from the lands acquired, at a sufficient elevation to furnish pressure for the required power for running the machinery.

The original intention of the Board was to construct a main Administration Building and a series of cottages, the latter to be used for maintaining the inmates on the family plan, but the appropriation had been diminished so much in acquiring lands and water rights that it was found impracticable to attempt to construct any buildings other

than the main Administration Building, leaving the cottages to be provided for by subsequent legislation.

The corner-stone of the Administration Building was laid on December 22, 1890, and the work of construction proceeded with reasonable diligence until November, 1891, when the balance of the appropriation was exhausted and further work was necessarily discontinued. At this time the members of the Board were confronted with a perplexing dilemma. The State had failed to appropriate any funds for the completion or care of the building during the then two succeeding years, and yet the building as it then stood, roofless and windowless, with the tower only half completed, was liable to receive serious if not irreparable injury from the winter storms and the summer sun before the meeting of the next Legislature.

For the purpose of protecting the uncompleted building from damage by the elements, the Board, with the consent and approval of the honorable Board of Examiners, borrowed the sum of \$20,000, which amount was expended in covering the building with a substantial slate roof, inclosing it with doors and windows, in the completion of the tower, and the performance of such other work as was necessary for the preservation of the structure. These supplementary contracts were completed in January, 1892, when the building was closed and the entire property placed in charge of a keeper, until such time as future State appropriations became available for the continuance of the work.

The Legislature of 1893 passed a deficiency bill appropriating \$21,336 16 to reimburse the Board for the money borrowed, and appropriated the further sum of \$125,000 for the purpose, as recited in the Act, "of constructing and completing the building of the Preston School of Industry at Ione, and for purchasing furniture, machinery, supplies, and appurtenances therefor, and for such other objects, material, or purposes as may be necessary or convenient for the use and occupancy of the said Preston School of Industry at Ione." These appropriations became available on the first day of July, 1893.

Owing to the pressure of official duties in the management of the prisons at San Quentin and Folsom, the honorable Board of Directors expressed a wish to be relieved of the further management of the affairs of the Preston School of Industry. In compliance with this expressed wish, the Legislature of 1893 amended the Act entitled "An Act to establish a School of Industry, to provide for the maintenance and management of the same, and to make appropriation therefor," approved March 11, 1889, as follows:

Section 3 was amended to read:

SEC. 3. The general government and supervision of said school shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, consisting of three citizens of the State of California, who shall be appointed by the Governor. The members of said Board shall hold their offices for the respective terms of two, three, and four years, from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified, said respective terms to be designated in their appointments; and thereafter, upon the expiration of such terms, there shall be one of said Board appointed, whose term of office shall be continued four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. Said Trustees, before entering on the discharge of the duties of their office, shall each take an oath faithfully to discharge the same.

"Sections added in amendment" were enacted as follows, viz.:

SEC. 7. For the purpose of preventing any inconvenience arising from the transfer of the power of superintendence and government of said school from the State Board of Prison Directors to said Board of Trustees, this Act shall, after the first day of July,

eighteen hundred and ninety-three, confer and devolve upon said Board of Trustees all the powers, duties, and responsibilities conferred or devolved upon the State Board of Prison Directors, by virtue of any Act heretofore passed, or that may be passed in relation to said school at the present session of the Legislature, and said Board of Trustees shall, so far as the government and control of said school or any appropriation relating thereto is concerned, become and remain the successors of said State Board of Prison Directors.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

Under the provisions of the foregoing amendments of the Legislature, and by authority of appointment by your Excellency, the present Board of Trustees became the successors of the honorable Board of Prison Directors, and assumed the custody and management of the affairs of the Preston School of Industry on the first day of July, 1893.

In the continuance of the work thus ably begun by our predecessors in office, we acknowledge our indebtedness to them for their willing coöperation and many valuable suggestions, including the details and drawings for the completion of the dam at the Henderson reservoir, for the extension of the water system from the reservoir to the power-house, for the plans and specifications for the completion and equipment of the Administration Building, and for the construction of a horse barn and a cow barn. It has been our uniform endeavor to continue and complete the work of construction and equipment in conformity with the original plans and purposes of the honorable Board of Prison Directors, as far as practicable.

We desire to commend to your favorable consideration the efficient administration of our predecessors in office. With an aggregate outlay of less than \$185,000 they turned over to their successors a fine tract of fruit and pasture land comprising 329 acres within half a mile of the city of Ione; water rights, ditches, and reservoir site of a value of \$60,000, and an Administration Building, roofed and inclosed, and ready for the interior furnishings of plumbing, plastering, and wood-work. The building is constructed of pressed brick and red sandstone, and roofed with slate. It is of beautiful architectural design, and has ample accommodations for the inmates and officers, with suitable office rooms for the Superintendent and management.

In addition to the buildings designed by our predecessors, we have had designed and constructed a substantial brick building, two stories in height (with attic), for the use of the trades school. We have also adopted plans for a power-house, and have constructed the foundation walls and have laid the cement floors for the placing of the required machinery. Owing to the lack of available funds for the completion of the building in accordance with the original drawings of our architect, we have housed the machinery in a temporary wooden structure, with the intention of erecting a substantial fire-proof building in its place as soon as we have funds available for that purpose.

In submitting estimates for the amount of State appropriations required for maintenance of the institution, and for construction and equipment during the next two years, it has been our purpose not to exceed the amount required for an economical and yet efficient administration.

Our estimates for building and construction are as follows:

Dining-room and assembly-room.....	\$20,000 00
Double cottage.....	30,000 00
Completion of power-house.....	5,000 00
Hospital.....	5,000 00
Reservoir for settling and distributing purposes.....	15,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$75,500 00

The estimated amounts for the annual current expenses for the next two fiscal years are as follows:

Salaries.....	\$25,000 00
Medical expenses (medicines, etc.).....	500 00
Clothing and shoes.....	4,000 00
Provisions.....	12,000 00
Fuel.....	1,500 00
Lights.....	300 00
Laundry.....	500 00
Crockery.....	300 00
Furniture.....	200 00
Bedding.....	500 00
Repairs and alterations.....	800 00
Books and magazines.....	225 00
School books and supplies.....	200 00
Stationery, postage, etc.....	275 00
Live stock.....	300 00
Farm and garden.....	1,000 00
Freight, drayage, etc.....	200 00
Painting.....	200 00
Hay, grain, etc.....	500 00
Miscellaneous.....	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$50,000 00

Such portions of the foregoing estimates as relate exclusively to additional accommodations for the inmates are based largely upon the recommendations contained in the report of E. Carl Bank, Superintendent of the School, which recommendations have been approved and adopted by this Board, as embodying its views relative to the accommodation and necessities of the inmates.

Mr. Bank's long experience in the management of reformatories in the Eastern States, and his opportunities for learning their requirements from a practical point of view, are such as to give his recommendations far greater importance than recommendations which are made from a theoretical point of view only.

At the present rate of commitment it is morally certain that, at the beginning of the next fiscal year, there will be enough boys in attendance to occupy all of the available accommodations in the Administration Building, and that before any future appropriation can become available for the construction of cottages for their accommodation, the building will be overcrowded.

In making our estimates for maintenance it is therefore necessary to base our calculations on the maximum number of boys which can be accommodated, together with the salaries and cost of maintenance of the additional number of officers and employes required.

In considering the present rapid rate of increase in the number of inmates, and the proper housing and care of the expensive machinery for electrical and mechanical purposes, we respectfully urge that these improvements cannot be longer delayed without great inconvenience to the management and possibly serious loss to the State.

The reasons for constructing a settling reservoir are fully set forth and urged in the accompanying report of our Consulting Engineer, W. R. Eckart, Esq., of San Francisco.

For further details relative to our financial transactions, the general management of the institution, progress of the work, and future requirements, we beg to refer you to the accompanying reports, as follows:

First—Report of E. Carl Bank, Esq., Superintendent.

Second—Report of H. R. Bernard, Esq., Secretary.

Third—Report of Henry A. Schulze, Esq., Architect.

Fourth—Report of W. R. Eckart, Esq., Consulting Engineer.

Respectfully submitted.

E. M. PRESTON,
President of Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the honorable Board of Trustees of the Preston School of Industry:

GENTLEMEN: In submitting this, my first report, there is but little to say in regard to the work which is not familiar to you; for the zeal and interest which you have ever had has not permitted you to lose sight of even the details of the progress of our affairs.

The work which has been accomplished has been, in one respect, disappointing, for we had anticipated having the school ready for occupancy a number of months before the time it was really opened. The delays, however, were connected with the contract work, and were not in any way attributable to any oversight or neglect on the part of the Board.

The work of preparing for the immediate opening of the school and the contractors should be out of the way, was prosecuted with all dispatch. The contracts for supplies to equip the building were let early in the year, and, as a consequence, the successful bidders had everything in readiness, and in less than two weeks after the carpets arrived we were living in the building, with everything "settled" and in present condition.

We moved our office into the building on the 23d of April; on the 1st of May (before the workmen were out) the carpets arrived, and on the 19th of May the carpets, furniture, kitchen utensils, tableware, supplies for commissary department, in fact, everything essential to equip the school, was in place, and all officers and employes who were then on payroll moved into the building.

As soon as this step was taken, arrangements were consummated whereby seven boys who were in San Quentin Prison, and who were eligible for our care and management, were legally transferred to the school. The actual transfer was made on the 13th day of June with two attendants (your Superintendent being one), and was effected with no more restraint than would be used in caring for that number of boys under ordinary circumstances.

At the meeting of the Board on the 15th day of June, you formally accepted, upon the recommendation of your architect, Henry A. Schuchert, the work of the different contractors; and also directed that the Governor be notified that the institution would be ready to receive boys upon commitment from the courts on and after the 1st day of July, 1894. You may see that the school was in running order, with boys under care, before the contractors' work had been accepted.

The institution is starting at a very opportune time. With the Whittier School crowded to overflowing, and so many people out of employment and unable to keep their children in school or at work, many boys who are not innately vicious or wayward would be sent to the State prisons were it not for the Preston School of Industry. There is no doubt whatever that these "hard times" greatly increase the number of commitments to institutions of this character. Many parents who, un-

favorable circumstances, would be able to care for their children and keep them from temptation, are now compelled to neglect the proper training of the family and seek work away from home, thus leaving the children to spend their time upon the streets, soon to become truants, vagrants, or thieves.

The operations on the farm and grounds have been prosecuted with vigor, but owing to the rough condition of our land the progress we have made has not been proportionate with the expense incurred. The natural beauty of our grounds and building sites is hard to surpass; but, on the other hand, the outlay which must necessarily be made to bring our land under good cultivation and our grounds in presentable condition will amount to a considerable sum of money. This work will, of course, be done in the future by our own help, but it will require years of patient labor to accomplish the desired results.

During the month just passed (August) we have received twenty-one boys by commitment, and the indications are that the rate of increase will continue. If we are to take care of this increase for two years to come we will need, in addition to our present accommodations, a hospital, a double cottage, a dining-room and commissary building, and money to finish our power-house.

Our hospital as it is now located, with no opportunity to isolate a very sick patient or one with infectious disease, is a menace to the institution. With an epidemic of a contagious disease our whole population, officers and boys alike, would be at the mercy of the contagion. What we need is a plain, substantial structure, isolated from our other buildings, where the sick and afflicted can be cared for without coming in contact with the rest of the institution.

A double cottage, with school, dormitory, play-rooms, etc., to accommodate fifty boys in each cottage, could be built for a moderate sum and would double our present capacity. A double cottage is recommended as being cheaper to construct and cheaper to maintain than two separate buildings.

We will also need a commissary department and more dining-room accommodations. I believe that by rearranging our present dining-rooms and kitchens and constructing a new building to be used for a boys' dining-room, kitchen, and bake shop, that we could utilize room that we now have for commissary department and have better conveniences in every way.

The buildings that we already have are surely a credit to the school and to the State, and with the addition of those just referred to we would have, with the exception of the cottages, accommodations adequate for our needs for a number of years, and a plant which would be admirably adapted to our use.

The law relating to our institution might be changed in some respects so as to be better suited to our purpose.

As it now stands, a boy might be committed for any number of days, months, or years, so long as it did not extend beyond his twenty-first birthday (Section 15). The welfare of the institution and of its boys could be best promoted by having every child committed during his minority, thus giving us an opportunity to retain a control over him until he shall be old enough to have some discretion.

The subject of a boy's reformation should, of course, be paramount to all others, but we should not lose sight of the fact that without the

means and the *inclination* to labor, a *good* boy soon becomes a *bad* boy. It is therefore incumbent upon us to keep a boy in the school long enough to prepare him to go out into the world with such a knowledge of some vocation as will enable him to care for himself. If we cannot give him a trade, he should have, at least, a desire and love for toil, and an abiding faith in the efficacy of labor as a means of happiness and success.

The time required to bring about this condition varies with the individual, and, in fact, with some it is but a condition which "never *is* but always *to be*" attained. With boys of fair intelligence the results are very encouraging, though it sometimes takes years of patient study and work.

I cannot close this report without a word of comment on the importance of carrying on the work of reformation which has been so admirably planned by the State. It is only within the last decade that the work has been appreciated as it ought. This apathy which existed until recent years was in part attributable to the management of the institutions. Originating as they did from the prisons and retaining so many of the prison features, it is not surprising that some people are yet prone to look upon them as schools for vice—just the place to prepare the boys for prison life. To be sure there are many in prison who have been inmates of these schools—they are the boys whose names come prominently before the people; but the hundreds of young men who have been graduated and who are a credit to themselves, to their institution, and to their country, are never heard of, and, in fact, are not known as coming from these schools, except by those who are interested in the work.

That the percentage of those reformed is large, is a fact which is now known by actual experience and observation, and proven by statistics.

The good which is accomplished cannot be estimated, and the saving to the State cannot be calculated in figures. To set a value at all, one must needs know the value of a *man*, body and soul, as compared with a *valueless criminal*. There is no more worthy charity—there can be no better investment.

That these schools are now being appreciated, is shown by the way they are being supported, both morally and financially, in States where the work is carried on successfully. There is no class of institutions which is more successful in securing funds for maintenance and improvements than the industrial schools.

With the facilities which we now have, supplemented with those recommended, we will be in a position to do much good for those committed to our care.

We are especially fortunate in the selection of our officers and employes, and I wish to acknowledge their faithfulness and earnest endeavors to carry on successfully the work which to them has been a new experience, and fraught with many cares and responsibilities. With the efficiency which experience will certainly bring, I cannot but feel that we will have a corps of helpers that would be a credit to any institution.

I wish to acknowledge the kindness and many favors shown me by his Excellency Governor Markham, as also the lively interest which he has taken in the school. I am also under many obligations to other State officers, as well as to the citizens in general, for the deep interest

they have taken in all of our affairs, and I feel that I have been very fortunate in making my home among so many pleasant people.

To you, gentlemen of the Board, I owe, more than to any others, a deep feeling of gratitude for your hearty support and wise counsel, and the confidence which you have imposed in me, and my highest ambition will be to make the Preston School of Industry all that you have hoped it to be.

Most respectfully submitted.

E. CARL BANK,
Superintendent.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1894.

TABLE 1.

Number Committed since Opening.

White boys.....	7
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TABLE 2.

Counties from Which Boys have been Received.

Fresno	2
Tulare	1
Sonoma	1
Alameda	1
San Francisco	1
Los Angeles	1
Total	7

TABLE 3.

Nativity of Boys.

United States—	
California	5
Missouri	1
Foreign Countries—	
England	1
Total	7

TABLE 4.

Nativity of Boys' Fathers.

America	4
Italy	1
Unknown	2
Total	7

TABLE 5.

Cause of Commitments.

Burglary	2
Grand larceny.....	4
Robbery	1
Total	7

TABLE 6.

Courts by which Commitments were Made.

Superior Courts	7
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TABLE 7.

Age of Boys Committed.

Sixteen years old	2
Seventeen years old	5
Total	7

PAYROLL.

E. Carl Bank.....	Superintendent.....	\$:
H. R. Bernard.....	Secretary.....	
W. R. Eckart.....	Consulting Engineer.....	
C. W. Swain.....	Superintendent of Construction.....	
G. F. Wood.....	Commissary.....	
* W. F. Eastman.....	Engineer.....	
* H. S. Martin.....	Teacher.....	
John Maclean.....	Gardener.....	
M. E. Fassett.....	Farmer.....	
J. W. Sibole.....	Assistant Farmer.....	
Hugh P. Cox.....	Night Watchman.....	
C. J. McCreedy.....	Cook.....	
Miss Mattie Hill.....	Cook.....	
M. Bridge.....	General help.....	
P. B. Mace.....	General help.....	
Mrs. Mary Bow.....	Supervisor mending-room.....	
Mrs. M. E. Fassett.....	Supervisor dining-room.....	
Mrs. H. S. Martin.....	Supervisor boys' dining-room.....	
Mrs. C. W. Swain.....	Supervisor public rooms and hall.....	

* Engaged at general work.

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY
IONE, CAL., ———, 189—.

To Parents and Friends of Inmates of the Preston School of Industry:

_____ having become an inmate of this institution, you are by this informed in reference to some matters which are of interest for you to understand.

He is committed to our care to remain for a period of _____ years, unless sooner charged by law. The only authority authorized to discharge him is the Board of Trustees of the Preston School of Industry. He will remain in the institution until the expiration of his term of commitment, unless it appears to our Board of Trustees it will be better for him to leave at an earlier date. While this decision is influenced largely by the conduct of the boy, it is also very frequently dependent upon the character of the home to which he will go if released.

To any one anticipating making an effort to have a boy released soon after entering the school, we would say that our Board expects to retain a boy in the institution if it believes that he is thoroughly established in the habits of well-doing, and until confident that he has a suitable home awaiting him. Experience demonstrates that good boys who have good homes are not often sent to an institution of this kind, and also true that bad boys and poor homes are not usually made permanently better in the space of a few weeks. The school is not a prison in any sense, and the idea of punishment does not form any part of the scheme; therefore it is only by a course of training that we can hope to benefit our boys.

Every boy in our institution is obliged to be in school four and one half hours a day, and works the same length of time. Ten hours are allowed for sleep and five hours for meals and recreation. We endeavor to give each boy such work as is suited to his strength, capacity, and tastes. Most of the boys who remain with us two years or more take with them, when leaving, such a knowledge of some vocation as enables them to earn living wages at once.

Our boys have an abundance of nutritious food, and the health of the institution is uniformly good as to give no solicitude in this direction. In case, however, any boy should be seriously ill his friends are immediately notified. We have a hospital, and one of our number who may be sick has the choicest care from a competent nurse and a skilled physician.

We have Sunday-school for an hour each Sunday morning, and appropriate religious services, conducted by some clergyman or other suitable person, each Sunday afternoon. The Catholic priest visits the institution as often as he desires, when all Catholic boys have an opportunity to meet him.

Our boys are encouraged to write to their friends, and postage and stationery for this purpose are furnished them once in four weeks. They are also allowed to write to their friends in four weeks at their own expense. No boy, however, is ever compelled to write to his friends. We are glad to have a boy's friends write to him as often as they desire, and, interesting, however, that their letters should always be of such a character as will encourage him and make him happy.

All letters must be in English, and should always be signed with the full name of the writer, and with the street and number of house to which a reply must be addressed. The writer lives in the city. Letters to the boy should be addressed to him, "In Preston School of Industry, Ione, Cal."

Friends are also urged to send the boy home newspapers, and other periodical literature of an unobjectionable character. No sensational papers will be delivered, such as "Police Gazette," dime novels, etc.

Occasional short visits of parents and near friends are allowed and desired, and at all times we are glad to take special pains to give the fullest information possible as to

work of the school, and the conduct and prospects of the boy who is being visited. There are no provisions, however, at the school for either lodging or boarding visitors.

Boys are not allowed to receive visits from their friends within two months from the time of entering the school, and not oftener than once in two months afterwards.

Boys are not allowed to receive visits on Sunday.

We are happy to have our boys remembered occasionally by small presents of anything that is not incompatible with the proper management of the institution. Express charges must always be prepaid. In sending money, always mention the amount inclosed, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for its safe delivery. Boys are not, however, allowed, in their letters home, to importune their friends for money, or presents of any kind.

Any communication in reference to the release of a boy must be addressed to the Superintendent, or the Board of Trustees, and in no case to the boy. Letters to the boy, containing allusions to the subject of his release, will not be delivered.

It will always give us pleasure to answer questions you may desire to ask in reference to our institution or any of its inmates.

Very respectfully,

E. CARL BANK,
Superintendent.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION.

The Preston School of Industry is located about one half mile from Ione, Amador County, California, on a beautiful eminence, which affords a fine view of the village and the surrounding country.

Ione is a town of about eight hundred inhabitants, and is nearly forty miles southeast of Sacramento, and about one hundred and forty miles, by rail, northeast from San Francisco. It is the terminus of the Amador branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which connects with the main line of that road at Galt.

The institution is under the control of a Board, consisting of three members, who are appointed by the Governor for terms of four years each. The Board appoints the Superintendent, Secretary, and Military Instructor; all other officers are appointed by the Superintendent, with the consent and approval of the Board.

The school was named in honor of Hon. E. M. Preston, who originated and introduced the bill which established the institution, and who was subsequently appointed President of the Board of Trustees.

No person is given employment whose habits of life are not in every way exemplary, and no one will be retained in the service who does not prove to be fitted for the work.

The institution is designed to be a place of reformation for boys whose habits of life and environment are leading them toward a criminal career. It is not conducted on the plan of a penal institution, but rather, as its name indicates, as an Industrial School; and thus the reformation is not accomplished by any retributive or punitive means, but rather by proving to the boys the value of good conduct and a good reputation, giving them an education, and teaching them some means of earning a living.

The school consists of three departments, namely: Academic, Military, and Industrial; and each boy is a pupil in each department.

In the Academic course we give to a boy of ordinary intelligence, whose stay with us is not limited, an education equal to the grammar grade in our public schools. Each boy attends school four and one half hours each day, either in the forenoon or afternoon, and the other half day is spent at work, with a certain time allotted each day for recreation.

In the Military Department the boys are taught daily, by competent instructors, in such branches of military training as are ordinarily used in the Government service, giving especial emphasis to those parts which secure to the cadet an erect and soldierly bearing, a neat appearance, respect for superiors, and prompt and cheerful obedience to orders.

In the Industrial Department each boy is given the opportunity to gain a knowledge of some vocation, which will be of practical assistance to him in after life, and help him to earn living wages as soon as he leaves the school.

Besides doing all the work about the buildings and grounds, we are able to use a large number of boys in carrying on our various farming operations. We have about 300 acres of land, and aim to produce the larger part of fruit, vegetables, hay, grain, etc., which we use.

As soon as practicable, we expect to make our own clothing and shoes with boy help, and also establish printing, carpentry, blacksmithing, and plumbing departments.

Our whole aim is to so train the boy's hand and brain that he may become a useful member to society, as well as a credit to himself and to the institution.

To any one contemplating asking advice about sending any particular boy to this school, we would respectfully decline to comply with such request. To advise sending a boy would be equivalent to saying that we would guarantee reformation; to discourage the commitment would be to confess a lack of faith in our work.

On general principles, we can say that it is our *opinion* that there is *no school* yet in existence which is *equal, in every way, to a first-class home*; but where such a home is wanting, whether from inability to provide for, or to properly govern, and where the child is growing more and more into evil ways and evil habits, we think that a course of training in an institution of this kind will more than likely result in good.

HOW BOYS ARE COMMITTED.

The following sections of the Organic Act relate to commitments to the school :

"Sec. 15. When any boy under the age of eighteen years shall be found guilty, by a magistrate or Court of competent jurisdiction, of any offense punishable by fine or by imprisonment, or by both, and who, in the opinion of such magistrate or Court would be a fit subject for commitment to the said school, it shall be lawful for the magistrate or Court to suspend judgment or sentence (except when the penalty is life imprisonment or death), and to commit such boy to the said school for a period not exceeding the time when he shall attain his twenty-first birthday, unless sooner discharged by law, or as in this Act provided; but no boy who is under the age of eight years, or who is of unsound mind, shall be committed to the said school. The Board shall have authority to make rules reducing, as the reward for good conduct, the time for which such person or persons have been committed. It shall be the duty of all Courts and magistrates committing any boy to such school to certify to the Superintendent thereof the age of the person so committed, as nearly as can be ascertained by testimony taken under oath before such Court or magistrate, or in such manner as the Court or magistrate may direct.

"Sec. 16. Before any commitment, made by a Police Court or by a Justice of the Peace, under this Act, shall be executed, it shall be approved by a Judge of the Superior Court of the county in which the Police Court or Justice of the Peace has jurisdiction, and his approval indorsed on the warrant of commitment. But if such sentence shall be disapproved, the Police Court or Justice of the Peace shall then impose the ordinary sentence prescribed by law.

"Sec. 17. It shall be lawful for the Board, whenever it may deem any inmate of said institution to have been so far reformed as to justify his discharge, to give him an honorable dismissal, and cause an entry of the reasons for such dismissal to be made in the book of records prepared for that purpose. All persons thus honorably dismissed, and all those who shall have served the full term of their respective sentences, shall thereafter be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offenses or crimes for which they were committed. Upon the final discharge of any inmate as in this section provided, the Superintendent shall immediately certify such discharge in writing, and shall transmit the certificate to the magistrate or Court by which such inmate or boy was committed. Said magistrate or Court shall thereupon dismiss the accusation and the action pending against said person.

"Sec. 18. The Board shall have authority also to issue certificates of conditional dismissal and parole to any worthy boy confined in the institution, on the following conditions: It may bind such boy, by articles of indenture, to any suitable person who will engage to educate him and to instruct him in some useful art or trade, or it may return him to his parents, or it may place him under the care of any reputable person who is a citizen and resident of this State, after such person, parent, guardian, or resident citizen shall have become bound to the said Board, with good and sufficient sureties, conditioned on the proper custody, care, education, and moral and industrial training of the said paroled boy. The time of such conditional release shall be made subject to good behavior and continued reformation on the part of the person thus paroled. Any boy who violates his parole, or who becomes habitually disobedient and incorrigible, may be returned to the said school to serve the unexpired term of his sentence, on complaint of his guardian and the written requisition of the Superintendent of the said school, and if received from either of the State Prisons may be returned to the same. Every paroled boy who properly observes and obeys the conditions of his parole until the date of the expiration of his time of commitment, shall be entitled to all the benefits and immunities in this Act provided.

"Sec. 19. Any boy who shall, during the time of his commitment, be found incorrigible, or who shall be an improper subject for detention in said school, may be returned to the magistrate or Court by which said boy was committed; and upon written complaint of the Board, attested by the Superintendent and filed with the original complaint, it shall be lawful for said Court or magistrate to enter judgment and pass such sentence as would have been lawful at the time when the offender was first committed to the said school, and if committed from either of the State Prisons may be returned to the prison whence received, to serve out his unexpired term.

"Sec. 20. Any boy under the age of eighteen years, who is undergoing sentence in any State Prison in this State (except such as are undergoing a life sentence), and who shall be deemed a fit subject for training in the said school, may, upon recommendation of the State Board of Prison Directors, with the approval of the Governor, be transferred to said school for the unexpired period of his sentence, and when honorably discharged from said school, as hereinbefore provided, shall be entitled to such benefits and immunities as are provided for the other inmates of the institution."

Please notice the following points:

1. Only boys committed by a Court of competent jurisdiction are received; there is no other way.
2. Commitments made by Police Courts and Justices' Courts must be approved by the Superior Judge of the county, and his approval must be indorsed upon the warrant of commitment.
3. Only boys between eight and eighteen years of age can be committed.
4. No boy of unsound mind, or one who is subject to epileptic fits, or who has a contagious disease, will be admitted.

Blank forms of commitment will be furnished on application to the Superintendent. We would urgently request that every boy be committed "until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years," etc. Not that we may keep him in the institution until he has arrived at that age (for we seldom do that), but that we may send him out before that time and still retain a restraining hand on him.

This control and authority over the boy after his leaving the school is one of the most important factors in the work, and without it many boys might return to their evil ways before they were fairly started in habits of well doing. With this control over him the boy feels that he is yet responsible to the institution, and he therefore has a great incentive to so conduct himself that he will not be returned. After he has gotten well into habits of industry and right living under all the influences of his every-day life, he is very certain to make a success of life.

We would cordially invite all persons interested in the work to visit the school, for we believe that a more intimate acquaintance with the institution will result in benefit to us all.

Very sincerely,

E. CARL BANK,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY, }
 IONE, CAL., September 10, 1894. }

To the honorable Board of Trustees of the Preston School of Industry:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith, for your consideration, a biennial report for the forty-fourth and forty-fifth fiscal years, exhibiting, in tabular form, the financial transactions of the Preston School of Industry, the trial balance, and inventory taken on the 30th day of June, 1894.

Very respectfully,

H. R. BERNARD,
Secretary.

TABLE No. 1.

Cash Receipts during the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Fiscal Years, ending June 30, 1894.

Months.	General Appropriation (Act Approved Mar. 11, 1889), Balance June 30, 1892, \$2,390 26.	Special Deficiency Appropriation (Act Approved Feb. 27, 1893), \$21,336 16.	General Appropriation.	
			Appropriation for "Completion Buildings, etc." (Act app. Mar. 3, 1893), \$145,000.	Appropriation for Main- tenance during the Forty-fifth Fiscal Year, \$35,000.
1892—July	\$75 00			
August	75 00			
September				
October	75 00			
November	150 00			
December	75 00			
1893—January	75 00			
February	75 00			
March	75 00	\$21,336 16		
April				
May	150 00			
June	75 00			
July	157 00			
August				
September	1,293 08			
October			\$672 81	\$400 00
November			13,716 11	426 50
December				
1894—January	40 18		14,954 33	1,319 70
February			5,998 73	186 80
March			12,756 33	4,168 21
April				5,490 61
May			8,034 66	2,359 03
June			37,745 35	6,102 98
Totals	\$2,390 26	\$21,336 16	\$83,878 32	\$20,453 83

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

Months.	Rentals from School Lands (for Pasturage).	Sale of Old Shed.	Cash on Hand June 30, 1892.	Total.
1892—July			\$158 40	\$158 40
August	\$21 85			75 00
September				96 85
October				75 00
November				150 00
December				75 00
1893—January				75 00
February	125 00			200 00
March				21,411 16
April				
May	24 75			174 75
June				75 00
July	29 80			186 80
August	13 00			13 00
September	19 85			1,312 93
October				1,072 81
November				14,142 61
December				
1894—January				16,314 21
February				6,185 53
March				16,924 54
April				5,490 61
May		\$10 00		10,393 69
June				33,858 33
Totals	\$234 25	\$10 00	\$158 40	\$128,461 22

TABLE No. 2—Cash Disbursements during the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Fiscal Years, ending June 30, 1894.

Months.	Water - Power - Fuel Paym'ts.	Permanent Im- provements	Completion of Administration Building and Stables	Erection of Trades School Building	Architect's Fees.	California State Bank	Salary and La- bor	Sewer
1892.								
July								
Aug.								
Sept.							\$225 00	
Oct.								
Nov.							150 00	
Dec.								
1893.								
Jan.								
Feb.								
March						\$21,336 16	300 00	
April								
May								
June							271 70	
July							75 00	
Aug.								
Sept.	\$50 00				\$1,144 13		275 00	\$19 45
Oct.		\$311 29					215 32	119 90
Nov.		23 55	\$13,616 21				260 00	241 50
Dec.			13,335 03		147 84		749 69	526 46
1894.								
Jan.							470 70	
Feb.		4 00	5,303 10					
March	2,600 00	817 35	8,898 37		1,297 96		885 00	4 50
April		2,475 45					424 50	
May		689 35	6,373 08					
June		3,686 01	11,086 90	\$6,482 25			1,248 91	
Totals.	\$2,650 00	\$8,007 00	\$58,612 69	\$6,482 25	\$2,589 93	\$21,336 16	\$5,550 82	\$911 81

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Months.	Engineering and Surveying	Legal Expense	Horticultural Department	Agricultural Department	Live Stock and Stable and Feed	Tools and Machinery	Furniture and Bedding
1892—July							
August							
September							
October							
November							
December							
1893—January							
February							
March							
April							
May							
June					\$13 59		
July							
August							
September							
October					56 85		\$8 40
November					130 50	\$92 25	17 20
December		\$60 00				18 00	
1894—January				\$255 00			
February				41 61	133 02	88 50	
March		500 00	\$700 70	585 00	440 67	14 30	
April			376 09	52 00	184 20	99 88	
May			342 40		88 88	13 27	1,036 20
June	\$172 25		494 27	222 84	558 58	1,272 30	8,118 42
Totals	\$172 25	\$560 00	\$1,913 46	\$1,156 45	\$1,606 29	\$1,598 50	\$9,180 22

Months.	Household Supplies	Office Fixtures and Books and Stationery	Clothing	Heating and Lighting	Trustees' Expense	General Expense	Total.
1892—July							
August							
September							\$225 00
October							
November							150 00
December							
1893—January							
February							
March							21,636 16
April							
May							
June						\$68 25	353 54
July					\$161 50	130 15	366 65
August							
September					84 10	134 85	1,707 53
October		\$2 55				5 00	719 31
November		5 35		\$4 75	24 90	3 80	14,420 01
December					113 45	372 14	15,322 61
1894—January							725 70
February		136 55		1 25	264 60	194 90	6,167 53
March	\$12 50	67 19	\$41 00	7 12	108 60	398 86	17,379 12
April	10 03	2 90	962 05		141 35	307 58	5,036 03
May	124 41	3 75	1,249 45	6 25	43 60	423 05	10,393 69
June	83 80	63 59		40 00	111 80	206 41	33,848 33
Totals	\$230 74	\$281 88	\$2,252 50	\$59 37	\$1,053 90	\$2,244 99	\$128,451 21
Cash on hand June 30, 1894							10 01
Grand total							\$128,461 22

General Expense—Advertising, repairs, rents, freight and expressage, traveling expenses, etc.

TABLE No. 3.

Exhibit showing the Financial Condition on June 30, 1894.

GENERAL FUND.		
<i>General appropriation, \$160,000. (Act approved March 11, 1889.)</i>		
Balance July 1, 1892	\$2,390 26	
Contra—		
Disbursed for building purposes	\$1,144 13	
Disbursed for maintenance	1,246 13	
	2,390 26	
<i>Special deficiency appropriation, \$21,336 16. (Act Approved Feb. 27, 1893.)</i>		
Special deficiency appropriation	\$21,336 16	
Contra—		
Disbursed to repay principal and interest of loan from California State Bank	21,336 16	
<i>Appropriation for "Completion Buildings," etc., \$145,000. (Act approved March 3, 1893.)</i>		
"Building" appropriation	\$145,000 00	
Contra—		
Disbursed on contracts (completed)	\$68,469 00	
Balance owing on contracts (not completed)	22,120 20	
Disbursed for equipment, etc.	17,409 32	
Balance owing for equipment, etc.	6,909 07	
	112,907 59	
Balance available for building purposes		\$32,092 41
<i>Maintenance appropriation, 45th and 46th fiscal years—</i>		
Appropriation for "support"	\$70,000 00	
Contra—		
Disbursed for "support," 45th fiscal year	20,453 83	
Balance available for "support" during 46th fiscal year		49,546 17
CONTINGENCY FUND.		
Cash receipts 44th and 45th fiscal years	\$244 26	
Cash disbursed for sundry expenses	234 25	
Cash on hand June 30, 1894		10 01
Total available for all purposes June 30, 1894		\$81,648 59

TABLE No. 4.

Trial Balance taken June 30, 1894.

Fol.	Account.	Dr.	Cr.
2	Salary	\$12,570 19	-----
6	Traveling expense	2,642 57	-----
10	Books and stationery	115 08	-----
14	Freight and expressage	131 47	-----
16	Postage (old)	90 00	-----
18	Advertising	855 18	-----
21	General appropriation (old)	-----	\$160,000 00
22	General appropriation, "completion"	-----	83,878 32
26	General appropriation, "maintenance"	-----	20,458 83
28	Maintenance	850 11	-----
32	Miscellaneous expense	2,045 67	-----
36	Office fixtures	435 41	-----
38	Real estate	6,900 00	-----
40	Water power	60,550 00	-----
42	Permanent improvements	8,435 06	-----
46	Labor	333 88	-----
52	Repairs	146 62	-----
54	Main Administration Building	152,200 87	-----
54	Trades School Building	6,482 25	-----
56	Hot-house (old)	77 27	-----
58	Architect's fees	7,591 22	-----
59	Feed	98 85	-----
60	Rents	173 50	-----
61	Fence	591 80	-----
64	Brainard F. Smith, Represa	-----	19 04
69	J. C. Johnson & Co., San Francisco	-----	100 00
70	J. D. Perkins & Son, Ione	-----	13 30
71	J. Hartman, Ione	-----	13 24
71	Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, San Francisco	-----	174 86
72	Sewer	911 81	-----
75	Voorhies & Barney, Sutter Creek	-----	100 00
76	A. Braddy, Ione	-----	8 25
77	Amador County Roller Flour Mills, Ione	-----	46 35
80	Wm. Woolsey, Ione (N. C.)	-----	241 31
82	B. Isaacs & Bro., Ione	-----	9 15
86	Trustees' expense	1,150 85	-----
88	Supplies	656 49	-----
90	E. Carl Bank, Superintendent	-----	135 10
92	H. R. Bernard, Secretary	-----	28 95
94	Neil Gilchrist, Ione	-----	12 00
94	Sacramento Glass and Crockery Company	-----	13 80
94	A. L. Adams, Ione	-----	4 00
98	John Gregory, Ione	-----	110 00
98	California State Prison at Folsom	-----	1,228 73
99	A. Clifton, Ione	-----	1 50
99	E. Fithian, Ione	-----	15 00
101	G. J. Yager, Ione	-----	14 50
102	Ione Coal and Iron Company	-----	15 00
102	Jud. C. Jones, Ione	-----	4 66
103	Mrs. Mary Woolery, Ione	-----	3 78
103	Baker & Hamilton, Sacramento	-----	99 23
104	Nathan, Dohrmann & Co., San Francisco	-----	140 05
104	Miller-Knoblock Wagon Co., Indiana	-----	390 00
104	Wasserman, Davis & Co., Sacramento (N. C.)	-----	92 31
104	Jos. Carpenter, Ione	-----	110 00
104	John Reardon, Ione	-----	72 05
104	James Bannon, Ione	-----	4 80
104	Mrs. Augusta Welch, Ione	-----	10 50
104	H. Dutcke, Ione	-----	1 50
105	Wm. Cain, Ione	-----	1 95
105	P. A. Buell & Co., Stockton	-----	225 59
110	M. E. Fassett, Head Farmer	-----	22 75
111	G. F. Wood, Commissary	-----	12 90
200	Food	396 70	-----
204	Clothing	2,445 19	-----
208	Heat and light	54 62	-----
210	Live stock and stable	1,897 95	-----
	Natural Department	592 60	-----

TABLE No. 4—Continued.

Fol.	Account.	Dr.	Cr.
214	Household supplies	\$1,329 56	-----
215	Horticultural Department	1,951 91	-----
216	Furniture and bedding	9,868 63	-----
218	Tools and machinery	3,242 87	-----
224	H. Levi & Co., San Francisco (C.)	-----	\$250 77
301	Engineering and surveying	2,435 90	-----
312	Special deficiency appropriation	-----	21,336 18
313	Mrs. I. B. Gregory, Ione	-----	24 35
313	John Muldoon, Ione	-----	5 00
314	Legal expense	1,340 00	-----
314	E. M. Preston, President Board of Trustees	-----	28 65
315	Adam Andrew, Trustee	-----	30 60
315	Fayette Mace, Trustee	-----	37 70
317	Daniel Stewart, Ione	-----	104 17
318	H. S. Crocker Co., Sacramento	-----	40
318	Newman & Bagley, Ione	-----	87 88
318	A. Nichols, Ione	-----	23 25
319	Miller, Sloss & Scott, San Francisco (C.)	-----	227 32
319	Miller, Sloss & Scott, San Francisco (N. C.)	-----	111 45
320	"Crystal Palace," Sacramento	-----	350 98
321	Whitaker & Waddell, Ione (C.)	-----	3 29
354	Wm. Woolsey, Ione (C.)	-----	422 88
354	Wasserman, Davis & Co., Sacramento (C.)	-----	625 30
354	Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento (C.)	-----	22 25
356	W. P. Fuller & Co., Sacramento (N. C.)	-----	119 69
381	John Robertson, Ione	-----	1 70
322	Contingency Fund	-----	10 00
	Cash	10 01	-----
	Totals	\$291,652 09	\$291,652 09

TABLE No. 5.

Inventory, June 30, 1894.

Books and stationery	\$105 86
Office fixtures	276 75
Real estate	6,900 00
Water power (water rights, reservoir, etc.)	60,550 00
Administration Building	152,708 83
Trades School Building (in course of erection)	6,482 25
Fence	591 80
Sewer	911 81
Food	175 64
Clothing	2,445 19
Heat and light (coal)	30 00
Live stock and stable	1,297 25
Agricultural Department	1,000 00
Household supplies	1,329 56
Horticultural Department	988 58
Furniture and bedding	9,883 63
Tools and machinery	3,331 67
Total	\$249,008 82

REPORT OF ARCHITECT.

To the honorable Board of Trustees of the Preston School of Industry:

GENTLEMEN: Agreeable to the request of the Hon. E. M. Preston, President of your honorable Board, dated August 20, 1894, I beg leave, as the Architect of your Board, to submit the following report on the building operations connected with the construction of the several buildings erected up to the present time under my supervision and from drawings for the same prepared by me.

My last report, of date the 17th of November, 1891, was a statement of work done in my department up to the 15th of November, 1891, and this report will embrace all the work from that date up to the 1st of September of the present year.

At the date of my last report the Administration Building of the institution was the only one which had been designed and planned up to that time, and on which contracts had been entered into, and on which building operations were then in progress. Since then this building has been completed and occupied. There have also been commenced since then a building to be used as a horse stable (now completed and occupied), a building to be used as a cow barn (now completed and occupied), and a building known as the Trades School Building, which is now very nearly completed.

There have also been prepared drawings for the construction of a farmer's cottage and for a power-house, but work in construction of these buildings has not been commenced.

The contracts for the construction of the Administration Building, under which work was being performed on the 15th of November, 1891, were only for the construction and completion of the exterior of the building and the rough work of the interior. These contracts were with Richardson & Gale, of San Francisco, for the concrete work, brick work, and stone work; and with Smilie Bros., of San Francisco, for the rough carpenter work. The contracts included the construction of the tower to a line sixty-four (64) feet above the datum line of the building; there was, however, at this time work being performed by both these firms under supplemental contracts for the completion of the tower from the sixty-four-foot line up to the top. Work was also being performed under another contract with Smilie Bros., for the inclosing of the building with doors and windows and the protection of such parts of the building as would be liable to injury from the elements during the temporary stoppage of work until a new appropriation of funds was available for the proper completion of the entire building. The building was being roofed in under contract with Wm. Cronan, of San Francisco, for the slate roofing and galvanized iron work, such as cornices, rain-water pipes, ridge and hip rolls, etc.; and the vault in the general office was being built under a contract with Hall's Safe and Lock Co., of Cincinnati and San Francisco.

The work of these several contracts was satisfactorily completed and accepted as follows: Main contract with Richardson & Gale, December 19, 1891; supplemental contract with Richardson & Gale, December 1, 1891; main contract with Smilie Bros., January 16, 1892; supplemental contract with Smilie Bros., January 16, 1892; contract for doors, windows, etc., with Smilie Bros., January 30, 1892; contract with Wm. Cronan, December 29, 1891; contract with Hall's Safe and Lock Co., December 9, 1891.

On the completion of the above contracts further work on the building was stopped, the appropriations for building purposes being exhausted, and the entire property was placed under the care and supervision of a guardian until such time as the finishing of the building and the construction of other contemplated buildings for the purposes of the school could be proceeded with.

On March 30, 1893, at a meeting of the honorable Board of Prison Directors, held at San Francisco, I was authorized to prepare the necessary drawings and specifications for the entire completion of the Administration Building ready for occupancy; these drawings and specifications included the finishing, carpenters' and joiners' work, the plasterers' work, the electrical work and wiring for incandescent electric lighting, the steam heating work, the elevator work, the artificial stone work, the plumbers' work, the hardware, and the painters' and finishers' work. At the same meeting I was also authorized to prepare drawings and specifications for a horse stable and for a cow stable for the institution.

At a joint meeting of the Board of Prison Directors and the new Board of Trustees for the Preston School of Industry, held at San Francisco on the 22d day of June, 1893, the drawings and specifications, authorized at the meeting of the honorable Board of Prison Directors on March 30, 1893, were submitted by me and were there and then approved by the honorable Board of Prison Directors. The Secretary of the honorable Board was instructed to advertise for bids for the work contemplated; agreeable with which request bids were advertised for on June 26, 1893, and subsequent dates. These bids were received at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, by Mr. Brainard F. Smith, Secretary to the Board, on July 12, 1893, and as a result the lowest bids for the several branches of the work were accepted, as authorized by resolution of the honorable Board of Trustees of the Preston School of Industry, at a meeting held at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on July 12, 1893, and contracts entered into as follows: For finishing the carpenters' and joiners' work of the Administration Building, with J. H. McKay, of San Francisco; for the plasterers' work of the Administration Building, with D. J. Mannix, of Sacramento; for the electrical work and wiring for the incandescent electrical lighting, with Will & Finck Company, of San Francisco; for the steam heating work of the Administration Building, with James E. Britt; for the elevator work of the Administration Building, with Cahill & Hall Elevator Company, of San Francisco; for the artificial stone pavements and floors of the Administration Building, with J. H. McKay, of San Francisco; for the plumbers' work of the Administration Building, with Wm. S. Snook & Son, of San Francisco; for the hardware of the Administration Building, with Palace Hardware Company, of San Francisco; for the painters' and finishers' work of the Administration Building, with P. N. Kuss, of San Francisco; for the entire construction of the cow stable, with Silas

Carle, of Sacramento; for the entire construction of the horse stable, with Silas Carle, of Sacramento.

The work under these several contracts was commenced immediately after the proper signing of the contracts, and satisfactorily completed and accepted, as follows: Contract with J. H. McKay, carpenters' and joiners' work, May 5, 1894; contract with D. J. Mannix, plaster work, April 28, 1894; contract with Will & Finck Company, electrical work, March 20, 1894; contract with James E. Britt, steam heating, April 21, 1894; contract with Cahill & Hall Elevator Company (not completed), September 1, 1894; contract with J. H. McKay, artificial stone work, March 5, 1894; contract with Wm. S. Snook & Son, plumbing, March 5, 1894; contract with Palace Hardware Company, hardware, January 1, 1894; contract with P. N. Kuss, painting and finishing, May 5, 1894; contract with Silas Carle, for construction of cow barn, October 16, 1893; contract with Silas Carle, for construction of horse stable, October 16, 1893.

In speaking of the above contracts, it is my pleasure to refer to the uniformly excellent work performed under them, and the evident desire of each of the contractors to further the proper progress of the work by harmonious coöperation with each other and with the architect.

On September 16, 1893, by resolution of the honorable Board, drawings and specifications were ordered prepared for the power-house. This building was to include the Trades School, but it was subsequently found that the position for the power-house, made necessary by local conditions, was not desirable for the Trades School, and it was also found desirable to separate the two, on account of the different purposes to which they were to be devoted, so that at a meeting held at Ione on January 3, 1894, it was decided by the honorable Board of Trustees to have separate buildings. One building for the power-house, to contain a refrigerating plant, an electric light plant, and the necessary machinery for power purposes; and one building to contain everything necessary for the Trades School.

The drawings and specifications for the Trades School Building were approved on February 16, 1894, and bids for the construction of the same were advertised for from February 25th to February 28th. These bids were opened at a meeting of the honorable Board of Trustees held at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on March 3, 1894, and the lowest bids for the several parts of the work were accepted, as authorized, by resolution of the honorable Board, and contracts entered into, as follows: For the masons' work, with J. H. McKay, of San Francisco; for the carpenters' and joiners' work, with C. C. Blair, of San Francisco; for the plumbers' work, with Wm. S. Snook & Son, of San Francisco; for the elevator work, with Cahill & Hall Elevator Company, of San Francisco; for the roofers' and tinsmiths' work, with James Guilfooy, of San Francisco. Work on this building was commenced shortly after the contracts had been entered into, and at this writing (September 1, 1894) the building is practically completed, work on the following contracts having been completed: Contract with J. H. McKay, August 24, 1894; contract with James Guilfooy, August 16, 1894; contract with Wm. S. Snook & Son, August 30, 1894. The contract with C. C. Blair will be finished within a week, and the contract with Cahill & Hall Elevator Company is practically done, the water and sewer connections only being necessary to this end.

The drawings for the power-house were ready to submit for consideration the last week in June, and on June 27th they were approved by your committee and bids obtained for the construction of the building, but at a meeting of your honorable Board, held at Ione on July 25, 1894, it was decided to only construct, for the present, the foundations of the building as planned, and erect a temporary superstructure of wood on the same, all this work to be done by the day by labor to be obtained at Ione, the permanent building as planned to be built at some future time.

In concluding, I beg to thank the honorable Board for their earnest coöperation during the time that the building operations were in progress.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY A. SCHULZE,
Architect.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 1, 1894.

REPORT OF CONSULTING ENGINEER.

To the honorable Board of Trustees of the Preston School of Industry:

GENTLEMEN: According to your request, I make the following statement in relation to work completed and in state of progress, as regards the water supply and power-distributing service for the Preston School of Industry, part of which was executed under the direction of the honorable Board of State Prison Directors previous to July, 1893:

In June, 1890, B. & M. Isaacs having entered into a contract with the Board of State Prison Directors for the construction of a dam at what is known as the Henderson reservoir site, located about three and a half miles in a direct line from the Administration Building of the Preston School of Industry, and as the said dam was not completed according to the plans and specifications, or to the satisfaction of the Board, an understanding was arrived at on June 3, 1893, wherein the said B. & M. Isaacs agreed to reconstruct the said dam in a substantial manner, to the satisfaction and approval of the Board. The water was withdrawn from the reservoir; a proper survey was made, from which plans were prepared, and the work executed. The whole inner surface of the dam was removed. A trench was cut at the foot of the dam to bedrock, and over 8,000 cubic yards of proper puddle material was rolled and tamped in a proper manner on the same. The crest of the dam was raised about five feet and widened. The capacity of the spill-way was increased, the inner side of same being lined with concrete. A self-acting gate was placed across the center, and other changes made in accordance with agreement. After water had been turned in, the dam was accepted as having been satisfactorily completed, on February 26, 1894. At that time the water stood two feet above the bottom of spill-way, and has been kept at about that point up to the present time.

The said B. & M. Isaacs have been cleaning out and enlarging the ditches and laying an 18-inch pipe according to their agreement with the State, so that water can be delivered at the school site, but although this work is in progress, from one cause or another it has not been completed ready for acceptance.

In connection with the water supply to the Preston School of Industry, Mr. George F. Allardt, civil engineer, in 1891 recommended the advisability of building a second reservoir for settling and distributing purposes, at a little over a mile above the school, on a site that he located at that time, so that water from the Henderson reservoir could be re-stored or settled in the same, greatly increasing the capacity of storage for power and other purposes. The cost of said reservoir is estimated to be \$15,560. This work should be commenced and completed as soon as possible. In the meantime a distributing box has been constructed, into which the ditch will deliver its water to be conveyed by the pipe-line, which B. & M. Isaacs are now laying, to the power-house.

In connection with the power, electric light, and water supply plant,

as erected on the grounds, will state that for the Trades School Building the Pelton waterwheel motor has been arranged to deliver from 80 to 100 horse-power, with line shafting and governors complete, so that the different classes of machinery used in that building can be properly operated.

At the power-house two sets of Pelton waterwheels, with shafting, pulleys, governors, and distributing drums, have been arranged, so that the electric light plant can be driven. The building has also been so arranged that a steam boiler, with engine, a fire pump, ice-making and cold air storage machinery, can be used. The boiler and steam engine are desirable as an auxiliary power, as in case of an accident to the ditches, reservoirs, or pipe-line, or a scarcity of water, the electric light and fire pump could be operated for the time being.

Plans for all the power machinery have been completed, but only that which relates to the direct use of the water as power has been contracted for. I would recommend that the other machinery, consisting of engine, boiler, fire pump, and ice-making and cold air storage machinery be purchased. The estimated cost of same at factories is \$9,000, and \$1,000 for erection. The distributing and settling reservoir, as per Mr. Allardt's estimate, will cost \$15,560.

The building over the power and electric light machinery should be completed as soon as possible, of brick or fire-proof material, as designed by the architect.

Respectfully,

W. R. ECKART,
Consulting Engineer.

OCTOBER 4, 1894.

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